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1. Early in October the 1 Battalion of the 13 Detachment of the 4 Column Detachment of the guerrilla unit under LI Kung-ts'un (李公存) intercepted two Communist grain vessels near Su Tsun (蘇村) in the Polo (114-17, 23-09) area as they were proceeding from Huiyang (114-26, 23-05) to Canton. The two vessels, the HO HO (合和) and the YUNG HO (永和), were transporting 65,000 catties of grain to Canton. While the guerrillas were removing the grain from the ships, they were suddenly attacked by security troops from Polo. After a thirty-minute fight the guerrillas set the grain on fire and safely withdrew, killing four of the security troops.
2. Forty men from a battalion of the 18 Independent Column of the Fukien Anti-Communist National Salvation Army joined two guerrilla forces at Nanch'ing (117-31, 24-35) and are operating in the Shengshan (116-51, 24-33) area. Another 30 men of a guerrilla battalion moved to K'oling (116-45, 24-54) for further activities.
3. On 17 October units of the FACNSA raided Chiangk'ou (117-59, 24-12) peninsula. The guerrillas had numerous engagements with Chinese Communist forces during landing operations and while they were on the peninsula. The guerrillas destroyed the bridge connecting the peninsula and the mainland and entered the village of Chingwei (117-57, 24-12). Only old men, women, and children were found in the village. A land reform team, accompanied by 30 hsien troops, had been conducting hearings in the village; but when firing began to the north, members of the team fled and forced all able-bodied men in the village to accompany them. The guerrillas searched the village and found documents, papers, and books, which they took away with them. After searching the village, they blew up the village administration and agricultural association offices. The FACNSA fleet captured two Chinese Communist ships, one 40-ton and one 100-ton vessel, both of which carried cargoes of grapefruit, dried fruits, and paper. Three Chinese Communist junks were captured and later released. The guerrillas withdrew from the peninsula on 17 November, and, while returning to the island base, the FACNSA fleet captured two Chinese Communist sailboats belonging to the Chinese Foreign Trade Corporation.

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Of the prisoners captured by the guerrillas, 41 were taken back to the guerrilla base, 50 were released, and four were executed. A teacher and a Chengwei village official were among those executed. Between 15 and 25 Chinese Communist troops were killed in action. FACNSA losses amounted to one guerrilla killed and two sailboats lost.

4. On 24 October units of the FACNSA raided Liuaio (117-48, 23-59) peninsula. The guerrillas dispersed 50 Chinese Communist troops, who offered light resistance. The guerrillas took three rifles, fifteen rounds of ammunition, and one bundle of documents.² One Chinese Communist militia chief and 18 militiamen were captured, and one man voluntarily joined the guerrillas. One Chinese Communist motorized junk was sunk by the FACNSA fleet. The guerrillas burned one militia barracks and one militia sentry building and then successfully withdrew from the peninsula after the four-hour raid; they suffered no casualties.
5. On 4 November units of the FACNSA under the command of its deputy chief of staff raided Houmao (118-49, 24-52),¹ a Communist-held island off the Fukien coast. A Communist force estimated at 15 men attempted to prevent the guerrilla landing but was driven off the beach and retreated northward. Upon landing, the guerrillas found that the Houmao village was nearly deserted; so they moved north to search the village of Lai K'u. Several boat loads of young men escaped toward the mainland before the guerrillas entered the village. In Lai K'u the guerrillas searched local government buildings and removed 60 bags of rice, six rifles, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, and newspapers and documents before they destroyed the buildings. The prisoners were taken. Since a regular Communist army platoon stationed on the island suddenly moved the night before the raid, it is possible that it had previous information concerning the raid. Eight junks were captured during the raid, four of which were immediately returned to the original owners. The four others were placed under a guard of six members of the guerrilla unit with orders to return to the unit's base, but they failed to arrive at the base, and it is assumed that the junks were later recaptured by the Communists.
6. The commander of the 28 Independent Column with 30 men of his own unit and 20 men of the 35 Independent Column embarked on a motor junk and put out toward Haimen (121-25, 28-43) to intercept Communist ships. On 17 October they encountered one Communist sailing ship and approached it for inspection. When defense guards on shore suddenly opened fire, the guerrillas boarded the vessel and captured it. The vessel was loaded with 4,800 small bamboo barrels of charcoal which had been shipped by the Haimen Cooperative Association to Shanghai under a barter agreement. The guerrillas retained both the charcoal and the vessel for their own use.

25X1A1. ☐ Comment. Coordinates as received.

25X1A 2. ☐ Comment. One of the documents captured in the Liuaio raid is summarized in Attachment A.

Enclosure: extracts from a Communist diary.

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ATTACHMENT A

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Extracts from the diary of a Chinese Communist squad leader captured during a Nationalist guerrilla raid on Liuaio on 24 October 1951.

- a. The surrender of the Japanese was due not to the American atomic bomb but to the participation of the Soviet army in the Pacific war. The Soviets also have an atomic bomb which is sixty times more powerful than the American type. The Soviets are a peace-loving nation; Soviet atomic bombs are used only for civilian and productive purposes. Besides, the Soviets possess a cosmic ray which is much more powerful than the atomic bomb. The United States has used three vessels and many animals to test the strength of the atomic bomb. A few of the animals have survived, which proves that the atomic bomb is not to be feared.

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